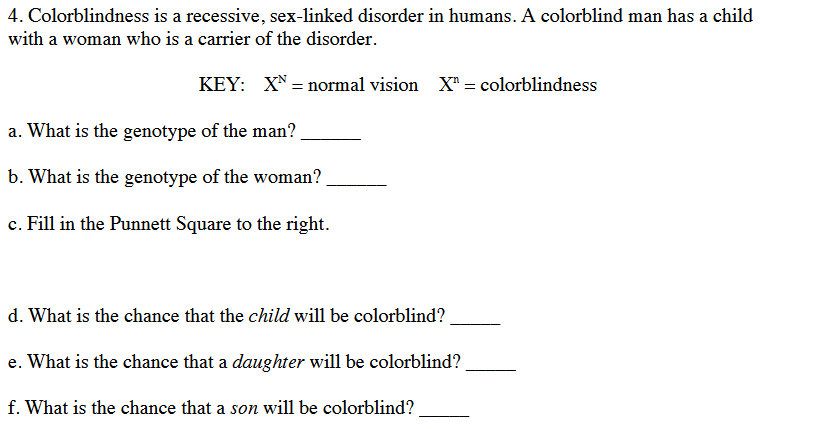
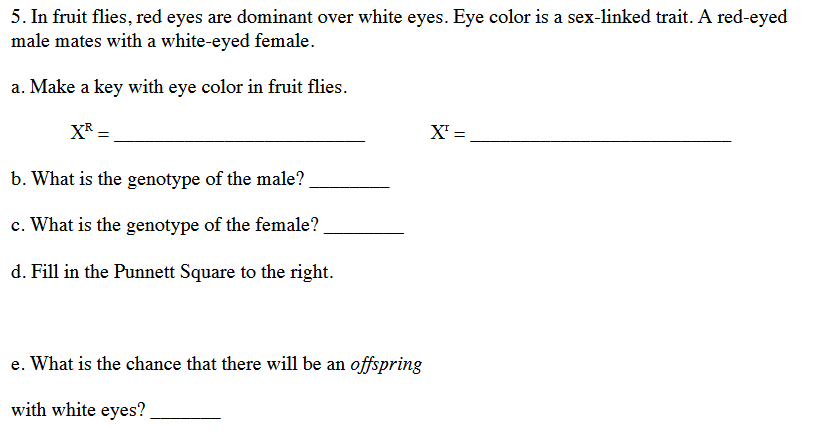
Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Sex-Linked Traits and Dihybrid Crosses Worksheet**

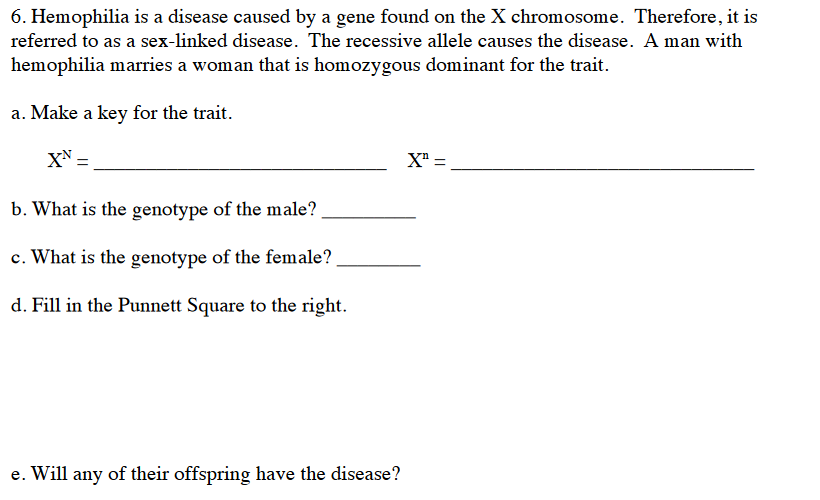
Pre-AP Biology

**1**

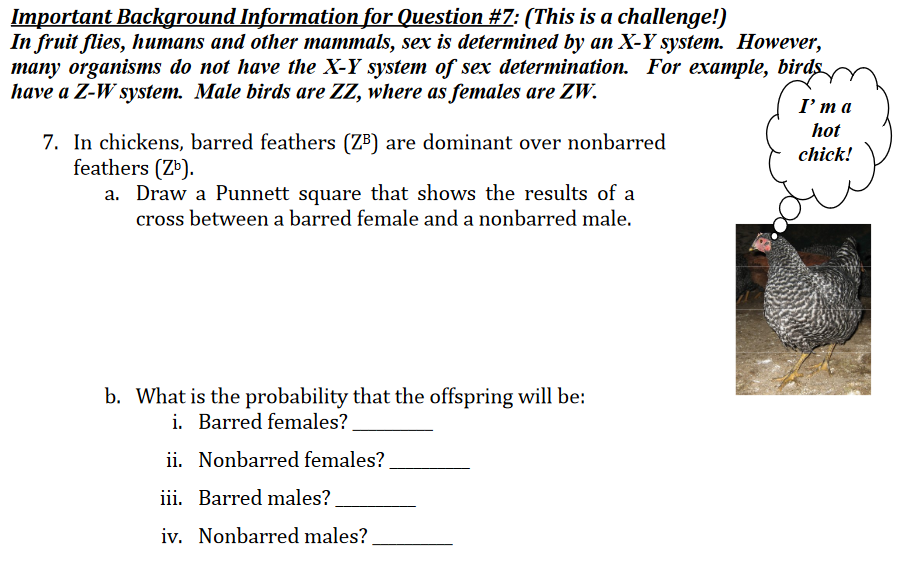




**2**



**3**



**4**

**4**

In mice, the ability to run normally is a dominant trait. Mice with this trait are called running mice (R). The recessive trait causes mice to run in circles only. Mice with this trait are called waltzing mice (r). Hair color is also inherited in mice. Black hair (B) is dominant over brown hair (b).

5. Cross a heterozygous running, heterozygous black mouse with a homozygous running, homozygous black mouse.

1. What are the genotypes of the two parents?
2. Set up the Punnett square in the grid given below.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |

1. What are the phenotype frequencies seen in the offspring? Write these frequencies as fractions.

6. Cross a heterozygous running, brown mouse with a heterozygous running, homozygous black mouse.

1. What are the genotypes of the two parents?
2. Set up the Punnett square in the grid given below.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

1. What are the phenotype frequencies seen in the offspring? Write these frequencies as a ratio.

7. Cross a waltzing, heterozygous black mouse with a homozygous running, brown mouse.

1. What are the genotypes of the two parents?
2. Set up the Punnett square in the grid given below.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |
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1. What are the phenotype frequencies seen in the offspring? Write these frequencies as fractions.